PLEAS OF ATTORNEYS

Counsel in the Pollard-Breckinridge Case Submit Prayers.

Scope of Instructions They Think Judge Bradley Should Give the Jury-His Honor Reserves His Decision.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- The prospects of a dry legal argument in the Pollard-Breckinridge case did not prove sufficiently attractive to draw out even the members of the bar to Judge Bradley's court this morning. Neither of the principals was there, although their lawyers bristled with legal documents when they entered, while in their wake followed stacks of calf-bound |

The proceedings were begun by Mr. Calderon Carlisle, who read to the court the prayer of the plaintiff for instructions to the jury. Fourteen distinct instructions, covering every possible aspect of the case, were asked of the court. Stripped of their legal verbiage, the substance of instructions asked for is as follows: That this if the jury find from the evidence that there were mutual promises of marriage between the plaintiff and the defendant, if the defendant was married thereafter, it constitutes a breach of promise. If the plaintiff and defendant were found to have had illicit intimacy before the promise of marriage that would confense. The burden of proof that there ance of a marriage contract with an understading that the contract was by a preponderance of the evidence that such was the fact. The jury must find for was a mutual agreement not to carry out the semblance of a contract, and finds it by a preponderance of evidence. Also, unless it finds that the plaintiff did not accept the promises from the defendant and knew good faith, but agreed with him that they should not be binding, and this must be shown by a preponderance of evidence. If he made the promise to marry in bad faith and she accepted it in good faith, no defense was constituted thereby. In detertract to be in good faith the conduct of the plaintiff and defendant at and after the time of making the contract are to be considered. If the promises are found to have been repeated by him before Mrs. Blackburn and Major Moore, the fact of a secret understanding must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence, and the fact of carnal knowledge between the two is not a

IS NOT A DEFENSE. If the jury believes the plaintiff to be unchaste and that the defendant knew of her unchastity, that unchastity believe that she told him that she had been intimate with Rhodes and thereafter he promised to marry her, that intimacy does not form a justification for breach of contract. The secret marriage after promises to marry and before others does not constitute a defense, but an aggravation of damages. That if he was married April 29, kept that marriage a secret, and thereafter entered into the contract, that marriage is

and may give exemplary damages. And parties, with the additional humiliation to the plaintiff which its breach, under these sidered an aggravation of damages. The ability or inability of the defendant to pay stance in awarding damages. If the jury finds the plaintiff was chaste, save with the defendant, and that attempts to impeach her character were made not in good faith, but to contrive a defense, it is to consider the fact as an aggragavation of the dam-

The prayers of the defense for instruc-tion, which were read by Mr. Shelby, were fewer in number. They were in substance as follows: Before the plaintiff can recover damages the jury must believe that a contract was entered into between the plaintiff and defendant by which they greed to become husband and wife. If there was no actual agreement statements made in the presence of others do not constitute a promise of marriage, and if made pursuant to a mutual understanding are mitted improper relations between the plaintiff and the defendant and his support of her are not to be considered evidence of an engagement. The burden of proof of the engagement rests on the plaintiff. The defendant having been married on April 29, 1893, any agreement to marry made thereafter is void. If the jury find that a contract to marry was entered into and if it further believes that the plaintiff was guilty of lascivious conduct with other men, such a fact being known to the defendant, he was by it released from his obligation to carry out the contract, and this is so whether at the time of his refusal e knew of such conduct or not. If the fury find that there was a contract to duct made the defendant believe his life was in danger from her he is excused from fulfilling the contract. If the jury believe that there was a contract but finds that the plaintiff was not without fault with other men the verdict should be for the defendant, even if he knew of his fault. THE ARGUMENTS.

The first argument for the plaintiff was made by attorney W. G. Johnson, and Mr. Shelby followed with the opening argument

During the argument of attorney Shelby Judge Bradley inquired the meaning of used in the prayers of the defense. Mr. Shelby responded that no man was bound proper acts if the opportunity was offered. Julian testified to?" the Judge inquired. "Yes," responded Mr. Shelby. "I should think a person of that character only need-

ed an opportunity to commit acts of unchastity. "Suppose that he knew of such conduct

ith five parties and knowledge of it with a sixth afterward came to him, would that change the legal aspect of the case?" asked the Judge Mr. Shelby replied that he would not go to that extreme; that there might be such

conduct long passed and atoned for and re-

There was a little passage between Mr. Shelby and Mr. Wilson regarding the part which Miss Pollard's threats should play in the case. Mr. Shelby said that threats which would justify a man in securing a divorce would also justify him in breaking a contract to marry. Mr. Wilson contended that this rule would not apply to threats made because of the defendant's misconduct, and because of an exhibition by him of a purpose to evade the contract, and that no threats made after the secret marriage could justify a ruling for the defendant. The argument was closed by Mr. Wilson for the plaintiff. All the speeches were on the legal points involved in the prayers, and the counsel agreed that in some respects the case was a unique one. The arment was significant in showing that the defense does not intend to set up as a legal Colonel Breckinridge to Miss Pollard were under duress exercised by her with a pistol. Judge Bradley reserved his decision on the instructions until Monday, although he intimated that he could grant one of the prayers for the plaintiff, and said, in speaking of another prayer: "I see no reason to | The new stockings have exquisite open change my opinion that the existing mar- | work effects over the instep and these are | Gentleman's Magazine. riage at the time he made the promise, if he made it, is no defense." The length of the arguments was a matter discussed by the Judge and attorneys, and, while Judge Bradley thought five hours for a side would be sufficient, the lawyers wanted more time.

Famine Fare of Beleaguered Paris.

London Dally Telegraph. . Everybody conversant with the history of the siege of Paris by the Germans will remember that the inhabitants of the be-

No conclusion was reached

birds of prey from the Zoological Gardens. There has lately been discovered a packet of letters which throw an interesting light on this matter. These documents have been deposited in the Carnavalet Museum. They were addressed by M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, director of the Jardin d'Acclimatation in the Bois de Baulogne, to M. Deboos, a butcher on the Boulevard Haussmann, and refer to the prices which were asked for the animals required for the of starving Parisians. buffaloes, 1870, together with several rare ducks, sold for f8 and the kangaroo for half that and prices began to ascend rapidly and f88 was given for a wild During the Christmas period camels from the garden were sold at £200. On Dec. 29 M. Deboos took over the two elephants, which were the veritable pieces de resistance of his food supply. They cost him 27,000 francs, or £1,080. He soon sawed up their colossal carcasses and sold the pieces at a profit.

GOWNS FOR GRADUATES.

The Time Drawing Near When the Sweet Girls Must Be Adorned.

Philadelphia Record.

The anxious mother with the prospect of her daughter's graduation, lovingly desirous of having her girl the fafrest bud in June's garland, is already wondering in a perplexed way "hew in the world to make

For the benefit of those mothers and daughters who are eager to plan and make the graduate's dress early in the season, and "get it off their minds," I shall give a few hints as to the materials and styles of making that are to be appropriate this

First of all, let me say that the keynote to the entire graduating costume should be simplicity. The beauty of youth needs no adornment, and especially on her graduation day should a girl be daintily and simply gowned, extravagant and elaborate dress being entirely out of place. On this day, too, it would be ungenerous, to say be likely to cause a feeling of envy in the make a fine appearance. All graduating classes have a class pin, ring or badge, and with the exception of this, no jewelry

Among the fabrics suitable for the young girl graduate this season are the new chifons and silk crapes, the novelty wool erepon, China crape, surah, fine nun's veiling, broadcloth, silk Henrietta, embroidered and stamped muslins, and the beautiful sheer mulis, organdies, pineapples, dimities and China and Japanese silks. An extremely pretty and suitable material that is entirely new this season is a silk and linen crape, which sells at the low price of 37% cents a yard. It drapes beautifully, and as draped skirts will be a feature of this summer's gowns, this is a great advantage. The fact that this material washes beautifully is another item in its favor, showing that economy and beauty may ome together.

CREAM WHITE.

The most becoming color depends, of ourse, upon the complexion of the wearer. but cream white can be universally used. Dead white can be worn effectively only by the girl with very dark hair and eyes

Those who, for some reason or other, do pink, blue, yellow or gray. Figured organdles and pineapple cioths, the dimities great a variety of designs and colorings that to choose a gown from the assortment is an easy task. White, cream, or delicately-tinted grounds, with flower design in

ery pale shades are preferab The prettiest garniture for these printed materials consist of moire or satin ribbons in the color of the flower design. The ribbon can be put on in the form of rosettes. frillings, Watteau bows, Directoire belts, uches, edgings, sleeve bracelets. Empire girdles, etc. Both wide and narrow ribbons may be used on the same gown, and a beautiful effect produced. Rosettes of lace or chiffon are also appropriate garniture for the printed materials. Gowns of China and Japanese silk and

crape can be made in a variety of ways, the French waist shirred and banded with narrow satin or moire ribbons being most youthful and pretty. The high shirred waist with wide girdle and Watteau bow of moire ribbon is especially becoming to slender figures. Corselets of basket-woven silk are beautiful on crape gowns, the trimming on the corselet consisting of a twisted satin ribbon edging. Ruches of chiffon in shirred tucks are pretty as finishing on a round neck cut slightly low. Full chiffon sleeves are also pretty shirred and banded with narrow satin or moire ribbon. A lace coat or Eton jacket over white or pale silk is becoming to a tall, welldeveloped girl, and is more suitable than a gown made in extremely youthful fashion.

A pretty model for a gown of China silk or mull, or any of the sheer materials. shows a round full bodice with deep yoke of white Irish guipure. The bodice is gathered full to the yoke with a lace headng, and fulled at the waist under a Directoire sash of satin ribbon. The sleeves are in the fashionable gigot shape, with odd cuffs of lace. The skirt is bell-shaped in front, with one side prolonged, taken up and slightly draped in the back. It is edged with a ruffle of satin ribbon to correspond with the sash, the ruffle becoming a band on the draped portion. This style is youthful and becoming. A dainty costume is made of white dim-

ity, with a tiny flower in pale blue. The skirt is plain and full, with a graceful 'dip" at the back. The trimming on the full waist consists simply of a Marie Antoinette fichu of the material trimmed with deep lace. The sleeves are full and wrinkled and come over the hand in a Valois point, the outline being described by a tiny frill of narrow lace. With this gown are worn white suede gloves and slippers, the latter trimmed with small rosettes of lace.

IN WHITE CLOTH.

White cloth gowns can be made in a variety of ways, the prettiest trimming, to my thinking, being rows of narrow white satin ribbon. A pointed draped overskirt edged and trimmed with three rows is very effective. The waist may be made pointed or round; if pointed, it should come short on the hips and be trimmed with the satin ribbon to correspond with the skirt; if round, it should finish at the waist line under a Directoire bow of wider ribbon. The waist may have a smocked yoke with high satin collar, or a yoke may be simulated by putting in rows of lace insertion over satin, or tiny frills of satin ribbon. The finish for the yoke may be strips of satin ribbon coming from under the armholes and tying in a bow or rosette. In this case, a crush collar of satin should be used. The sleeves may be full and plain of the goods or may have a puff of satin or cuffs covered with ribbon, frills or fancy ribbon garniture. Some pretty white clot dresses have sleeves and skirt flounces of chiffon looped with rosettes of satin or moire ribbon. A beautiful bodice for a dress of nun's veiling, Henrietta, crepon or cashmere is in pale gray, ornamented with bands of pale pink moire ribbon. The round bodice s gathered to a yoke of white surah shirred lengthwise puffs and framed in a moire band. Moire bands extend from the yoke to the belt, meeting similar short tabs on the skirt. The sleeves have double puffs banded with moire, and the collar and belt are of the moire also. The skirt is bordered with several rows of the ribbon. This costume is exceedingly pretty and would be even more beautiful and appropriate as a graduating dress if developed entirely in cream or white.

The graduate should always wear mousquetaire gloves of undressed kid, white. pearl and cream being the preferable shades. Shoes or slippers, gloves and stockings should match in color exactly if the shoes are to be light, but if black slippers or shoes are worn, the stockings must be black also. Pale pink, blue and lavender gloves may, in some cases, look pretty, but they do not clean well, and cannot, therefore, be used afterward for other occasions, as can white or cream gloves. A tiny bow or rosette of ribbon, chiffon or lace is the proper trimming for a slipper, and a fine lisle thread stocking will be found much more satisfactory than one of cheap silk. just the thing for the graduation costume.

It Was All Right. Boston Transcript.

party. "It was only a few weeks ago that I called upon a middle aged shoemaker who had lost his wife. I spoke to him as I thought meet and especially enjoined upon him the duty of being resigned. When I f the siege of Paris by the Germans will had got thus far he interrupted me to say in a quiet tone, 'Oh, that's all right, Mr. aguered city were fed for a time on the Prooftext: I ain't a kickin'.'"

STORY FOR FIDDLERS

A Stradivarius Stolen for Which Nicolini Offered \$4,000.

It Was a Real Old Cremona and Was Strung with the Heart Strings of the Inconsolable Owner.

New York Herald

STOLEN-A violin, from 355 West Thirtyfirst street; a most liberal reward will paid if returned; no questions asked. JEAN BOTT.

The above advertisement appears to-day in another column of the Herald. The loss was reported to the police of the West Thirty-seventh-street station. The stolen violin is a Stradivarius, whose owner valued it at \$4,500, and for which he had but one week before been offered \$4,000 in cash.

The violin has a singular history. It was made in Cremona in 1725 by the great Stradivarius himself, whose name may still be seen stamped on the inside of the instrument. It became the property, two generations ago, of the Duke of Cambridge, who twenty years ago, as an acknowledgment for certain services rendered to his Lordship, presented it to a Mr. Haussman, a resident of Hanover, Germany. It passed into the hands of its present owner by right of purchase fifteen years ago.

The owner of the valuable instrument is Mr. Jean Bott, who is sixty-five years old and a teacher of music, and who lives with his wife in apartments on the ground floor of the apartment house at No. 355 West Thirty-first street.

Mr. Bott was formerly a concert meister of Hanover. He is a fine performer on the violin, and in his time has played before many of the crowned heads of Europe. He came to this country owing to business reverses eight years ago, and has since then been teaching music in this city. No mother ever lavished more care and attention upon an only child than did the

old musician bestow upon that old Cremona wife beside him as his only auditor, he would tenderly lift his treasure from its resting place and, with touches of caressing tenderness, coax from its strings sweet strains of music. Thus he was wont to forget the trials of the present and recall the triumphs of

last to remind him that there was something more essential to his present happiness and well being than a violin-even a Stradivarius. The old musician needed One afternoon, about two weeks ago, there entered into the store of Victor S. Fletcher, a violin dealer, a distinguishedlooking man who said he wanted to pur-

But the stern law of necessity came at

"Ah, yes," politely responded the dealer, "and how much will you be willing to pay?" "Five thousand dollars, if I can find one to suit me." replied the stranger. He was Signor Nicolini, the husband of Mme. Patti. NICOLINI'S VIOLIN COLLECTION.

Signor Nicolini is a connoisseur of violins, and is himself a player of no mean attainments. Ten years ago the Signor's fad was billiards. Now it is violins. His collection of violins is valued at \$50,000, and he s adding to it all the time.

The dealer was staggered for a moment, and then he remembered that old Professor Bott had an instrument that was such the Signor might wish to purchase. The lealer that night visited the Professor and asked him if he would sell his violin. "No, no," exclaimed the old man. "Never will I part with"-and then he stopped short. "Cruel necessity," he said, sadly, 'yes, I will sell it. I must have, however, it least \$4,500 in cash before I will let it

Signor Nicolini, his wife and their numerus retinue of servants, were preparing to eave the Windsor Hotel early in the evening of March 22 last. They were about to go on board of the Campania, which sailed early on the morning following. At 8 o'clock Professor Bott and Mr. Fletcher were ushered into their rooms. There was also present Isaac Rosenwald, a wealthy merchant and banker, of No. 78 Wall street. Mr. Rosenwald, it is said, had just handed Mme. Patti a draft on her London bankers for £20,000, being the result of her last con-

"Ah," exclaimed Signor Nicolini to his ast visitors, "you have brought that violin, Let me see it.' Carefully as if it had been an infant Professor Bott took it from its case and handed it to the Signor. The latter scrutinized it critically, and then seizing a bow drew forth chords and minors and snatches of operatic airs and melodies in tones as sweet and pure as the running of crystal

"Excellent," he exclaimed. "Bien, I will take it. How much?" "Only \$4,500, sir," sighed its aged owner. "Too much," said Nicolini. "I will give The professor hesitated, but the offer, with all that it implied to himself and his wife, was too tempting to be resisted. "Very well," said he, "\$4,000 be it." Signor Nicolini then drew his check for

"But, sir, I cannot take a check. I want money-hills." protested the owner. "Why, it's perfectly good," exclaimed Signor Nicolini. "Of course it is: I'll guarantee it," interposed Mr. Rosenwald. The owner of the precious violin still hesitated. It was too late to have the check cashed, and, besides, the Signor was going to leave for the steamer in less than half an hour. Mr. Wetherbee, one of the proprietors of the hotel, was called in. He, too, offered to guarantee the payment of the

\$4,000 and tendered it in payment for the

check. Still to no purpose. PATTI GREW INDIGNANT. Then arose la diva to the occasion. "Here," said Mme. Patti, "you shall have my check for the amount." "I will only take money, Madame," came the obdurate response.

"What!"- Let the curtain fall here. The bargain was "off" then and there. Back to his home, bearing in his arms his treasured violin, trudged the old musician. What was money, after all, was his consoling thought, compared to his treasured A well-dressed young man of twenty-two

or thereabouts called at the professor's apartments, in West Thirty-first street, at o'clock on Saturday afternoon last. He was ushered in by a servant. He had an appointment with Professor Bott, he said, at The servant informed him that both the Professor and his wife were out and would

not return until 9 o'clock "Stranget very strange!" said the young man, who then asked permission to write a note to the Professor. The unsuspecting servant led him to the writing desk. "Very sorry, my dear, friend, not to find

you in." This was signed with a scrawl that no one could make out. The young man then told the servant that he would like to remain fifteen or twenty minutes. "They may possibly return," he said. The servant left him there and went into the kitchen. When she returned a few minutes later the young man was gone. The Professor and his wife entered their apartment at 3 o'clock tht evening. Some one had been rifling the drawers of the bureau in his bedroom. Their contents were scattered about the floor. A sudden fear seized him. His countenance assumed a deathlike pallor as with trembling hands ne felt about in the lower drawer, where his violin had been kept. "My God!" he exclaimed, "it is gone." Then the aged musician fell in a faint upon the floor. His wife tenderly raised his head, and he soon revived sufficiently to be led to his bed. He was too ill to be out

panied by Mr. Fletcher, called yesterday afternoon at the West Thirty-seventhpolice station and lodged their complaint with Acting Captain Welsing. "Somebody stole a fiddle," was the piice version of it. But stretched across the face of the precious instrument were the heartstrings of its afflicted owner. Mrs. Bott told me last night that only two or three persons in this city had known about her husband's ownership of the violin. The secret, she said, must have leaked out at the Windsor

That is why Mrs. Bott, his wife, accom-

Egypt the Unchanging.

The characters in the "Thousand and One glow within the generous warmth of life before one's very eyes. The natives still drink "We have queer experiences in the house of mourning," said the clergyman of the they smoke the same pipes; they wear generally the same dress; they play the same primitive instruments that whisper the same strange and plaintive tones; the funeral processions wend their way along the streets as | teresting.

except in the houses of the rich and thoroughly Europeanized, food is still eaten with the fingers and in the same manner, and the hands are washed with the same basins and ewers; the mosque of El-Tzhar still attracts its crowds of students.

Even the old wooden locks and keys are still in use, and the water jars are still kept cool in the lattice work of the overhanging mushrabiyeh window frames. Instances of It is indeed a wonderful change and contrast that is presented to the eye when you leave the European and enter the native quarter. And the mind and feelings turn it mison and become attuned to the changed

The sense of taking part in a new and different life steals over you, and you tempo rarily throw off your affinity with the West and the nineteenth century. The clock of time is for the moment put back for you.

RUSSIA'S GREAT RAILROAD. It Will Cross Siberia and Open a New

Country to Settlement. Washington Special to New York Tribune. Although very little has been said about of a railway across Siberia from east to west by the Russian government is considered the most important event of this decade, as concerns the commerce and itical relation of two of the great powers -Great Britain and Russia. It is even of greater importance to the world than the construction of the transcontinental railways of the United States. This road, which was begun about two

years ago and is advancing rapidly, will be between four thousand and five sand miles long, reaching from Nijni-Novgorod, Oronburg and ports on both the Black and Caspian seas to Vladivostock of the Pacific ocean. The cost is estimated at about \$300,000,000, which will be entirely furnished by the imperial treas-It is not expected that the road will pay expenses for a long term of years, but it is an investment by the government for economic, industrial and military pur-It is expected to aid in the development of that vast territory, much of which ricultural, pastoral and timber resources which are now beyond the reach of immigration, and have no means of getting their products to market, and to furnish the Russian government with facilities for commanding the northern boundaries of its political neighbors with very much less military force than is required to protect Russia could afford to put \$300,000,000 into this railroad without regard to the other advantages it offers.

The popular idea of Siberia is that it is a barren desert extending from the frozen ocean on the north to the burning sands of the tropics, but this is a great mistake. The population of Russia in Asia is nearly 18,000,000. There are several cities with a population exceeding 50,000. The agricultural products reported, which constitute only a very small portion of the whole are valued at an average of \$30,000,000 year. The output of the mines exported i valued at upwards of \$20,000,000 annually and the furs, fish, skins and other prod-ucts that come into European Russia from Siberia are worth \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. But this population is scattered over an enormous area. It is only partially civilized. The greater portion of the country does not expect or aspire to the production of anything more than is necessary for local consumption. The means of communication and transportation are lacking, and as productive industry is measured in the European countries and America, it may be said that two-thirds of the people are habitually idle.

The proposed railway will open an area of about 5,000,000 square miles, not including the sterile districts of the north and south, which are suitable for agriculture or pastoral pursuits. But the greater part of the area thus opened is either covered with forests or offers good pastures or is available for the cultivation of all the staples of the temperate zone, without irrigation. The population of the belt of country is between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000, but that is less than one inhabitant for 1,000 acres of arable land. It is the policy of the Czar to encourage emigration as far as possible from European Russia by offering inducements that the peasants will not resist, although it is not probable that there will be any extensive emigration from other portions of Europe, for obvious reasons. The introduction of Chinese into the country would be more probable,

From a commercial point of view, the importance of the road cannot be overestimated, as it will furnish means of transportation for the Chinese, Japanese and Indian trade to Europe, and divert the commerce of the East, that now travels in caravans, from the lines it follows further south. The strategic value of the road can be realized only by those who have made a study of the relations that have existed between England and Russia so long, the constant friction on the boundaries of their colonies in the East, and the apprehension with which each has regarded the slightest movement the other has made in that direction. England has been and will still be compelled to communicate with her eastern possessions by sea, but Russia can shift her troops from place to place by railway when this road is done, and divert immigration toward the borders where her supremacy is the most difficult to maintain. In connection with this subject, it learned that a party of engineers, accompanied by Clarence Webster, a Chicago newspaper man, intend to sail for Vladivostock early in April, to follow the line of the railway for the purpose of making a scientific survey of the country it will pass through. Mr. Webster is now in San Francisco, and while awaiting the departure of the party is employed in the Hawaiian exhibit at 'he midwinter fair. The Russian government has a fleet of chased in the United States and some in Europe, for the purpose of carrying supplies to Vladivostock and transporting men and naterial for construction. It is said that much of the labor for the railway construction is to be drawn from China.

THE COXEY MOVEMENT.

It Is a Pimple on the Body Politic, and Not Without Precedent. Ex-Editor, in Philadelphia Inquirer. Movements like the march of Coxey's

army are a disease that springs from a mere pimple on the body politic and becomes epidemic. Nothing in the exact form of the Coxey vagary was ever developed before, but the disease has always been the symptoms. But the pimple has never been known to swell without a Coxey. To tell the truth about it, Sam Adams himself, to whom more than to any other man the revolution was due, was something of a Coxey. Aedanus Burke, who started the blaze against the Order of the Cincinnati. the first year after the war for independence, was in his way a Coxey. Daniel. Shays, who organizedd the famous Massachusetts rebellion in 1786, was a Coxey all over, with this difference: that his followers carried cartridge boxes, while these later tatterdemallons only carry bread baskets. The Lancaster Falstaffians who drove Congress from Phildelphia in 1783 were something of the same kidney. The men who sang the "Ca Ira" and the "Carmagonole" in the streets of Philadelphia in 1793—the men who celebrated the birth of the French republic in Boston with a "civic feast"-the men who demanded the "Ca Ira" in the Philadelhia Theater in 1798 because "Hail Columbia" was too British and precipitated a series of riots in consequence-the fellows who wore black cockades in their hats and sang "Adams and Liberty," and the other fellows who wore the tricolor and forgot that they were Americans in their efforts to become Frenchmen-the man who masqueraded as Tom the Tinker in western Pennsylvania in 1794 and threatened individuals and admonished the public under that name because there was a tax on whisky, and the men who followed John Fries into sedition and rebellion in Bucks and adjoining counties against the direct tax of 1798 with their cries of "Schlaget, Schlaget!" whenever the assessors appeared, all had the malady that is afflicting the aggregation of tramps that make up the grotesque army of the commonweal. Thus it will be seen that the pimples on the body politic in the last year of last century were thoroughly in keeping with the Coxey eruption, but a hundred years ago they were much angrier at the core and more menacing while they were "ripening" than the meaningless marches of tramps of which we now have daily reports from all parts of the country.

AN IDEAL HOME.

Three Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars Invested in a Room. Detroit Free Press.

Along the banks of the Hudson, far beyond its Riverside drive in New York, is located a villa which would do credit to those made famous on the Rhine in Germany. In appearance it is any but prepossessing, and in the summer is almost hidden from view by the heavy vines and grape harbors. To strangers it is pointed out as Nights' may be almost imagined to step Grove's End, and is the favorite abode of out of their setting words and take form and Richard Mansfield during his leisure mo-Richard Mansfield during his leisure mo-

Years ago it was occupied by one of America's most famous politicians, who vitality, the overflowing and thoroughly has since died. Within the walls many meetings have been held in which the Nation's welfare was at stake, and which, if printed, would prove highly inof old; the popular festivals or moodlids are still observed with the same untiring calast year, and has practically rebuilt the pacity for enjoyment; the public reciters interior and has furnished it in a manner still practice their professions before admirtant would do credit to a Rothschild. Skin is abnormally sensitive to the action married culprit.



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room in particular always attracts the greatest attention. It is filled with rarest bric-a-brac and paintings, while both walls and ceilings are papered with over \$320,000 in confederate money. Some months ago many novelties were added from the world's fair, and to-day it is the most expens'vely furnished room in America. His dining room is furnished in heavy carved oak, the sideboard having been brought by him from Paris, and upon this he has two rare pieces of china, which, it is claimed, were at one time the property of Marie Antoinette. A characteristic of the furniture throughout the house is the absence of all that is gaudy, fragile and over ornamental. Mr. Mansfield is a lover of the antique and his tastes in this direction have led him to acquire a most interesting collection of the solid, handsome and dignified furniture of the past years. Not only has he filled his house with old furniture, but he has obtained, by a combination of diligence and expense, a number of suits of old armor, swords and helmets, and other articles seldom seen in American homes.

His library is his especial pet, for, as is well known, his fondness for literature rivals that for the stage. It is very interesting to note in this connection that when it was recently announced that Mr. Mansfield would retire from the stage at the close of the present season, he received an offer from the proprictor of one of New York's most prominent magazines, offering him its editor-ship. This was, of course, an extremely flattering offer, and opened up to Mr. Mansfield an excellent field in which to direct his literary efforts, but he was compelled to decline, as he did not contemplate retirement from the stage. He has been a frequent contributor, however, from time to time, to many leading magaines and periodicals, wielding a clever and ver-

markable, he having composed many clever bits of music within the last three years. He is an excellent performer on the piano, and is endeavoring now to perfect himself with the king of instruments, the violin. At the close of the present season Richard Mansfield expects to make a tour around the world. He has already mapped out the itinerary, which includes some of the leading cities, not only of Europe but of the far East. The tour will doubtless be one of the most remarkable ever made by any traveling organization, as it is his intention to take with him no less than sixty people, a large number in itself, and the task will be increased by the fact that he proposes to visit sections of the globe heretofore avoided by dramatic companies

on extended tours. SPORTS AMONG ANTS. An Observer Tells of Their Gambols

and Other Habits. Philadelphia Ledger. The partisans of athletic sports (who have been discouraged by President Eliot's strictures on college athletics) may be cheered to learn that the ant, whose brain is larger, comparatively speaking, than that of other known creatures, spends his leisure hours in wrestling, running and other athletic sports. Pierre Huber, son of Francis Huber, the celebrated "blind naturalist," tells the following remarkable story concerning sports among ants: "I aproached one day to the formicary of some wood ants, exposed to the sun and sheltered from the north. The ants were heaped upon one another in great numbers, appearing to enjoy the temperature of the surface of the nest. None of them were at work, and the immense multitude of insects presented the appearance of a liquid in a state of ebullition, upon which the eye could scarcely be fixed without great difficulty, but when I examined the conduct of each ant I saw that they were approaching each other, each moving his antenneae with astonishing rapidity, each patting the cheek of one of his fellows. After these preliminaries, which very much resembled caressing, they were observed to raise themselves upright on their hind legs by pairs, struggle together, seize each other by mandible, foot or antenneae, and then immediately relax their hold, only to renew the attack again in a moment. They would fasten to each other's shoulders, embrace and wrestle, overthrow each other, and then raise themselves by turns, each taking revenge without producing any serious mischief. They did not spurt out their venom as they do in real combats, nor retain their hold upon their opponents with such obstinacy. I have seen some so eager in these exercises that they would pursue and vanquish several in succession, only struggling with each a few seconds. In one place two ants appeared to be gamboling about a stalk of straw, turning alternately to avoid or seize each other, which forcibly brought to my recollection the sport and pastime of young dogs, when they are observed to rise on their hind legs, attempting to bite, overthrow or seize each other, without once closing their teeth." Mr. Huber tells of other queer habits of ants, such as their running races, carrying each other upon their backs, etc., characteristics which certainly prove that they are endowed with a very high degree of intelligence.

What Causes Red Hair. American Hairdresser.

Science explains the phenomenon of red hair thus: It is caused by a superabundance of iron in the blood. This it is that imparts the vigor, the elasticity, the great healthy animal life that runs riot through the veins of the ruddy-haired, and this strong, sentient animal life is what renders them more intense in all their emotions than their more languid fellow-creatures.

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out the little brown spots in abundance, but also burn like a mustard plaster, producing a queer, creepy sensation, as if the skin were wrinkling up.

WAITING FOR A PAPER. Exasperating People to Whom Everything Is Always New. Illustrated London News.

It is not only true that there are persons who read only the newspapers, but read them very thoroughly. It is perfectly amazing how long they take over it, especially in clubs. I noticed the other day what I am sure was a naturally benevolent old gentleman waiting for an evening paper, which was "in hand," and going through the whole gamut of human passion from impatience to despair. He was one of those persons who talk to themselves, and under the circumstances, unnec-

essarily loud. At first he was almost placid. "I suppose he will have done with it presently,' he muttered. Then, "Why, the man must be reading the advertisements;" then, "Why the fellow must be learning it by heart;" then, "The wretch must be doing it on purpose;" and then, "At last," when it was put down, and he fell upon it like a tiger. I am sorry to say this was not the end of it, for finding, after all, that it was an evening paper of the day before (which, we may be sure, he had read) he uttered

a word beginning with a very big D that electrified the reading room. The other man probably did not care about the date of his paper; he only wanted to read something continuously, as an insect devours a leaf without heed to the details of its construction. It is the same class of person (though he thinks himself very superior) who boasts that he reads Horace or Montaigne every year right through; they have not the faculty of attention, and therefore each time it is new to them. When I was a boy I was not mis-chievous like other boys, but benevolent; one of my little amusements was to take out the bookmarker of my uncle's favorite

his pleasure for perhaps a year and a half, When a Girl's Married.

Atchison Globe.

As soon as a woman marries it is believed that she never again longs for any social amusement. A young neurried woman was skating on the river to-day, and there was a great deal of indignation because she was not at home setting yeast for the bread or making ash lye. Some of the unmarried women who were indignant were a great deal older than the

every day; by this means instead of last-

ng him only six months or so, I prolonged

PALMISTRY.

All Right as a Social Amusement, but It Has Its Limitations. Since palmistry became a social amuse-

ment people have reason to be careful of the inside of their hands, written over with this line and that, lest they be seized upon and be read to their dismay, the survey of the lines puffing them up with concait of themselves or putting them to open shame in the face of folk. "I would not trust out of sight the best friend I had in the world," said, recently, an enthusiastic prophet of the art, "if I found the line of truth did not join the line of life before leaving the hand. And if she were justified in her statement what complications and perplexities might ensue to the adherents of the art. The next thing in the advance of the matter might be that no lover would propose to the damsel who had filled his eye and touched his heart until he had looked at her wrists and certified to himself the absence of the bracelet of command there, lest he should see before him the fate of Dame Partlet's mate. Perhaps, too, the young lady's father would find it necessary to compare the right hand of her lover with his left when he had stammered his wishes into the paternal ear, and thus

lines in his left one, what good tendencies had increased, if any, and what evil ones had been suppressed in his growth, and if, in short, he had desirable traits and would make a good husband. The mother-in-law-to-be may also think At to examine the line of life of the proposed bride of her son and see if it be crossed by the mark of serious illnesses, or otherwise, in order to judge if it is best for her son to encumber himself with a sickly wife; or she may even look for the

stars that signify the number of marriages

this young woman is to contract, that she

discover what traits he had developed in

his right hand by scanning the original

may thus forecast her son's chances of

Good Advice. volume, and put it back about fifty pages | Detroit Free Press.

"I need a new umbrella, and I'm going to buy one," declared Mrs. McBride. "Let me give you a piece of advice about buying umbrellas," added her husband Never buy on a rainy day." "I'd like to know why not?" "Because they are always up then."

Beautiful Thoughts.

Detroit Tribune. Colonel Breckinridge is enriching the world's treasury of beautiful thoughts. He speaks of the lives of himself and Miss Pollard as having become interwoven. It would be interesting to know what is Willie's word for speaks.